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TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1903.

Circulation During July.

Geo. L. Bloomfield, Audit or of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1903, all in regular editions, was

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Net number distributed ... And said Geo. L. Bloomfield further says that the num of copies returned and reported unsold during the ath of July was 6.25 per cent.

GEO. L. BLOOMFIELD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

A JOKE WITH A MORAL.

There were several candidates for the alted States Senate in one of the Western States recently. A member of the Assembly from one of the back counties came to the olitical leader of his party and asked: "Who's the best man to vote for" "Well," epiled the leader, "there's So-and-so. He's good man." "Nope," said the perturbed legislator, "I won't vote for him." "Why not?" "Well, they say he makes \$50,000 a year now, and if ae gives that up for z 000 job I'd always be suspicious about

The moral in this joke, published in the Saturday voter should boycott a candidate who makes, if he does not earn, \$50,000 a year. That a candidate for public office gets \$50,000 a year, or owns property worth a million dollars, is not a final objection to his election and is not sufficient alone to put him under suspicion. If a candidate had made \$50,000 in one year, or \$100,000 in two years, there is ground for elleving that he has enough money to be comparatively independent and that it will be to his interest as well as to the interest of his family, to make good record in public office.

Take, on the other hand, the candidate who has no property, who is beset by temptations, who earns a small salary, and who, if successful at the polls, would discover that \$5,000 a year, which is generally a large salary for a public official, would be insignificant for the requirements of his new position. It is reasonable to presume that this man would be more subject to political blandishment than the man of inendent means.

The moral, therefore, is not that the rich man is fit to hold public office nor that the poor man is unfit to hold public office. But the moral is that men of character and determination, worthy of confidence should be chosen for the public service; that public rations should pay large enough salaries to put ials beyond temptation and that public office suld be invested with dignity, equivalent to honor, rather than be surveyed with suspicion. Good men, whether rich or poor, will not run for public positions if their election must cast doubt upon their integrity. Public office has been described as a public trust The trust, however, is not restricted to the official.

In addition to the intrigues of fractical politics. there are three important detriments connected with the public service. In the first place, compensation is not liberal. In the second place, the belief that the service will be brief, probably only one term, is not an incentive to leave private employment to serve the public. In the third place, the demands against an official's salary and the usual distrust of an official are not only disagreeable but the cause of serious loss.

Considering the brief service, the demands on an official's finances, the generally low remuneration and other disadvantages of public office, there is a potent inference that the public will gain by ameliorating tions and elevating the standard of the public service. The compensation, environments, authority. responsibility and restrictions should be such that a or man or a rich man could hold public office and at the inspiration should be toward honesty and faithful work instead of toward dishonesty and

GOOD MUSIC.

A timely but difficult question frequently crops up both in general conversation and in the periodicals. The other day a correspondent of Harper's Weekly ounded it: "Would not a really popular musical me be interesting and valuable? The popular ems to be changing. People who, a decade ago, would scorn to recognise any popular air of the ong writers and composers contribute to musical

The notion of this correspondent was that high de conductors should pay some attention to tance, mingle in a programme such widely dif-familiars as "Mr. Dooley," "The Star-Spangton

Banner," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "The Jewel Song" from Faust.

The fact is that music conductors of varying degrees of competence nightly include all of those mentioned and many more of the same character. The orchestras which confine their programme to the classic are specially maintained for that purpose. Tuey are not expected or supposed to give ballad music. And there are only a few of them.

The query, however, has some point viewed thus: Would it not be advisable for the orchestras and musicians of highest rank regularly to undertake some of the better bits of catchy, popular music and prove and real music and good music is in them? The answer must be affirmative, "Mr. Dooley," orchestrated for fifty pieces, is exhilarating, and not bad

from any standpoint. The popular conviction, and the honest conviction of many specially educated persons, is that the distinctly American music-even the much-abused ragtime-has reason and genuineness. It serves certain moods. For us it is less artificial than a great deal of classic music, written for German and Italian appreciation.

But popularity and repetition should not condemn this music, though that is precisely what does bar it from good society. Underneath the expressions of contempt we hear for the only music which is American lies a substrain of intellectual pride or snobbery. the public to "classic" music will not be found, on analysis, to include all classic music. The American public may be permitted to have its favorites.

There be those among us who will maintain to our dying day that Wagner's forte was to start a kind of unmusical riot apon every opportunity. There be those also who constitutionally think Raff and Brahms about as edifying as Kant. The class who hold this view may be enthusiastic admirers of Chopin and Schubert. Essentially we are not a "musical" people. Curiously, no race enjoying free speech and abundant activity was ever a "musical" people. The avenues of expression are too numerous for superlative development of one form. But we like music and make some that is mighty real and good.

STUDY THE SIMPLE WORKINGS.

It is in the application, not in the principle itself,

that the mystery of politics or of government lies. No longer ago than two generations political principles were shrouded in some obscurity, elevated to a forum of thought and discussion somewhat above the heads of average men, being invested with far more of the abstruse and metaphysical than now. Great constitutional questions remained to be settled politically, and constitutional orators and statesmen, such as Webster, Calhoun, Randolph and Hayne, occupied the forum. Though some of the great problems with which they wrested have never been solved, and probably never will be, they have been none the less ef fectively eliminated. The American nation has accepted a fact, a condition, in lieu of many a theory; an irrevocable tendency frequently in lieu of a principle; experience instead of precept. Many of the problems, however, were solved and many principles were firmly established by these and earlier minds Even those problems and principles which still remain unsettled come to us illumined by the same brilliant thought, greatly simplified and shorn of the abstruse and abstract mevitable in the pation's early experi-

The political questions of to-day require very little academic treatment. We are a nation educated in principles. But education in principles is something different from instruction in practice. It is in a knowledge of the application of the power to the machinery of government that we as a public are deficient.

Public opinion is the motive energy which runs the entire system of government. It is the force necessary to the application of principles, to the building and upholding of the Constitution and the making and enforcing of law. Odd as it may seem, public opinion is not conscious of its power. Its exercise is passive. rather than active and intelligent. It operates through the medium of a class of politicians, a necessary medirects than follows the dominant will. The system of representation by which the public "will" finds expression is perhaps as simple as could be devised to meet the purpose, but it is one which, perhaps owing to its very simplicity, occupies comparatively little of the people's attention and thought, and the politicians have done much to render it mysterious.

It is in keeping more or less hidden the processes by which the people express their collective mind that the opportunity of the politicians lies. The margin of the Republicans obtained control of the Senate, and I was mystery is the politician's leeway.

What the public chiefly requires is that insight into the practical working of the political system which can teach a correct sense of public opinion's strength, which can teach that the people's volition can accomplish its ends along the line of established principle. Such an insight can alone awaken public opinion's confidence in its own power to secure government in accordance with principle and with ideals

The present stage of national development requires no Madisons, Monroes, Clays, Websters or Calhouns. The theoretical part of the American's political education has been sufficiently complete. Great practical leaders are required who will obey, who will lead for the people, openly and instructively; not great debaters, but great practical educators. American ideals are fixed, and principles of free government are firmly established.

Public opinion never errs in motive, and usually may be depended upon to think aright. In a word, it is educated in ideal and trained in theory or in principle. This generation's greatest opportunity for development of strength lies along the line of knowledge of the practical workings of the political or governmental system, which can render the people fully competent to secure to themselves good government by means of that system, which can secure to public opinion a full expression within the limitations of that system, which can enable a perfect application of the American principle of government.

WEAKNESS OF THE LAW.

Any endeavor to explain lynching outbreaks excenon the theory of crude and brutal lawlessness is liable to be misconstrued into an apology for this same brutal lawlessness. But there is something to be said n explanation of certain manifestations.

Agreeing that summary punishment of crime without formal and legal trial would be anarchy if carried to its logical extreme, it is still true that the reason behind many cases of lynching is not disorder, but the determination to enforce order.

The Reverend Mr. Bates of the Maplewood Congre rational Church brings up in his sweeping denunciation of the lyncher the very strongest defense of the

Mr. Bates asks whether we have sunk so low tha we cannot depend on our courts and juries to punish

Just there is the point. Mr. Bates, like most people who think in phrases instead of after investigation, would perhaps be astonished to learn that the main work of criminal courts and juries in England and the United States is not to punish crime, but to protect

In other words, the laws of England and the United States are designed primarily to protect the accused and only secondarily to punish the guilty.

the law is to prevent the infliction of its own penal-

By permission of the law, the witness in a crim inal trial is the most unfortunate and abused person in the proceedings. He or she is hauled backward and forward with every delay; is paid next to nothing; is bulldozed, insulted and denounced by lawyers.

The question of Mr. Bates answers itself. We have not sunk low, but we cannot depend on courts and juries to punish crime. The law will not permit courts and juries to punish crime with any certainty. In America the delays and appeals and obstacles are worse than in England. Mr. Bates can now see in St. Louis a score of boodlers, every man of whom the public knows to be guilty, going about the streets at liberty, while the Supreme Court searches, under instruction of the law, for technicalities upon which they may escape punishment altogether.

Not one time in ten thousand criminal trials is an innocent person punished. To secure that result for the liberty of the individual the law permits the most depraved criminal to have every advantage over the prosecution. And at least 50 per cent escape,

In California, when the gold discoveries had attracted a horde of thieves and murderers, the law was theoretically forbidding crime. In practice its processes were worthless. Vigilance committees and lynching were the resort of the law-abiding. If that also seems paradoxical it is none the less the truth. On the other hand, the unreceptiveness evinced by The same condition has arisen temporarily in other places. The orderly institutions of society were not disturbed. They were vindicated, upheld and maintained by technical lawlessness. The purposes of soclety did not change. The nominal methods of enforcing its rules were changed. Purpose and result were in essence what they are in the most highly developed communities of the country.

Without going into the conditions of particular cases or of particular communities, it is to be said that lynching may be the cool, reasoning, ethical process of a self-respecting and law-abiding people, though it may be murder committed by a brutal, unreflecting, frenzied mob.

Since the law cannot be depended upon to punish criminals; since the law with its indulgence of the accused often permits itself to outrage society, there will, wherever the criminal class is overnumerous and overactive, come times when society will elect to teach its lessons in another way as a final resort.

The administration's attitude toward Beavers is difficult of explanation. Mr. Payne declares that the man will be prosecuted to the full extent of law, but no effort is made to apprehend Beavers or even to notify him that he is wanted on a charge of crime. Instead of running away, Beavers taunts the administration through his attorneys. Is it possible that he possesses such dangerous knowledge that it would be impolitic to prosecute him?

The Star partisanly attacks the Police Department in its editorials, but in its news columns tells how a "plucky officer" captured two robbers. That will be all, just now, thank you. The case against the police seems to be dismissed.

Benefits are not forgot in the proposed Republican reorganization looking to the proposed nomination of Walbridge for Vice President. One eye rests upon Walbridge, and the other upon the pie counter.

Dispatches recite that Paris is almost empty from social point of view, but that Americans are as much in evidence as ever. It would seem that France owes us, collectively, an apology.

It is a matter of satisfaction to Missourians that Secretary Hitchcock will exercise some supervision over the investigation of the Indian Territory scan-

Probably there will be no strenuous protestation from this country against the Turks' outrages. There home. Music and dancing on a pavillon are but few Macedonian voters in this country.

RECENT COMMENT

Why Vest Never Knew Conkling. Senator Vest in Saturday Evening Post.

As I was returning to my seat from the clerk's, desk, where I had taken the oath, my colleague, General Cockrell, introduced me to Senator Conkling, but we never spoke to each other afterwards. Although he was made chairman of the Committee on Commerce in 1881, when a member of that committee, our intercourse at the only meeting of the committee over which he presided was limited to my addressing him as Mr. Chairman and his recognition of me as the Senator from Missouri. There was never any antagonism between us except general disagreements on political questions, but an inche ent occurred on the day after I entered the Senate which fixed my relations with Senator Conkling. On the morning of the second day's session of the

Senate Senator Jonas of Louisiana and myself were sitting in the Democratic cloakroom listening to Senator John S. Williams of Kentucky, known in that State as "Cerro Gordo" Williams, who was relating to us some of his war experiences, when Senator Conklin entered the room on his way to the Senate Chamber. On seeing him, lenator Williams, who was a typical Kentucky gentleman of the old school, and who had been introduced to Conkling the day before, said, "Good morning, Senator Conking," at the same time extending his hand. Instead of accepting the hand or making any reply, Cohkling slightly iclined his head and, waving aside the hand of Wilof profound astonishment. Williams gazed after him with a look of puzzled amazement, and said to me. "What is the meaning of that? Do you suppose that man intended to insult me?" I replied that it was possibly the ordinary senatorial custom to treat new Senators in that fashion, but I could furnish him no other information. Having known General Williams from my boyhood as one of the known General Williams from my boyhood as one of the kindest and most courteous gentlemen in all my acquaintance, I felt indignant at the treatment received by him from Conkling and determined that I would not sub-ject myself to any similar indignity by making any advances toward the New York Senator.

Chicago Tribune.

There was a young man of Oshkosh Who was constantly saying "O, bosh!" But his maw thought the word Was not fit to be heard, So he said, "Maw, I'll quit it, by gosh!"

Poor Countries for Graft. Chicago Record-Herald.

"I see." said the Missouri legislator, "that it cost France \$120,000 to send President Loubet over to England." "Gosh!" said his fellow-member. "I guess the sailroad and steamboat companies over in them countries can't think of any more laws they'd like to git passed."

Elect Clean Men-

The boodle investigations now in progress at the na tional capital and in some of the States should em-phasize to the people of this country the necessity of not electing men to office who practice methods that are not known or not tolerated in private life.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The decline in Steel stock reduced Mr. Carnegie's for tune so much that people are beginning to say hard things

designed primarily to protect the accused

Chicago Tribune.

We have no desire to mention an old topic, but it would as it may seem, the chief anxiety of Lebs

LYONS-KANSTEINER ENGAGEMENT; NEWS IN ST. LOUIS SOCIETY.



MRS. THOMAS McCORMICK, A St. Louis beauty, who is traveling in Europe this summer.

ment of her daughter. Nelle, to Mr. Charles K. Kausteiner of St. Charles, Mo. The marriage will take place on the morning of

BRINKMAN-SIEMERS WEDDING. Miss Margaret Siemers of No. 1829 Lami street was married to Mr. B. J. Brinkman of No. 4123 Clayton avenue, at SS. Peter and Paul's Church, at 9 o'clock last Wednesday morning, August 12. The ceremony was performed during solemn high celebrant, assisted by the Reverend Father Klebinghaus and the Reverend Stevens. Mrs. Rosa Pistor, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. The groomsmen were Messra, John B. Muth. William Gildehaus and Norris Heege, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Kathryn Glidehaus, Euphremia Hin richs and Meta Miller. Miss Agnes Brink-Mr. and Mrs. Brinkman departed on Sat

urday for an extended Northern tour. PLEASANT LAWN PARTY. The Misses Ella Harvey and Marjorle Burkhart entertained friends with a lawn erected on the lawn were much enjoyed. At

nidnight a dainty supper was served. The guests included:
Messieurs and Mesdamer
Ed Sigman, F.
Ollie Meaker, C!
I. S. Harvey,
Messieurs— Charile Evans. St. Louis.

Ford Lemen. Ed O'Connell, Emery Endes, Jesse Tucker. Rudy Huschle, Fred Rhoedner Harry Smith, Roy Harvey, Will Mischke, Carey Couch, Albert Mischke, Lawrence Cava-naugh,

other resorts. Among those present were: Captain Edward Murphy, Company D, N. G. M.; Sergeant Clark Sibley, Company D, N. G. M.; J. V. Donly, United States Engineer Corps; Ben Meyrose, Mrs. Nellie Meyrose, Mrz. Carrie E. Boley and Miss May Shurman.

Ilsses— Frances Burkhart, Lulu Parker, Lulu Reeb, Lida Galloway, Pearl Smith, Naomi Stricklin, Maud Rudesill, Benjah Bridges

Beulah Bridges, Rosa Sigmen. Nellie Rudesill, Elde Call

were the following: Misses— May Miller, Lizzic Kelledy, Minnie Wagner, Lena Kloes, Lizzie Gausmann, Maraie Lawless, Bessie Coulter, Grace Armstrong, Mamie Johnson, Eva Gausmann, Mary Kelledy,

LIBERTY BELLS OUTING. Sunday at Creve Coeur Lake, Those

Al Stewman. /

Lizzle Doughty,
Pina Corbett,
Henrietta Doughty,
Ruby Hardy, St.
Louis,
Emma Kupp,
St. Louis,
Leone Balweg,
Minnie Hack
of Edwardsville,
Daisy Bunton of
Mattoon, Ill.

Lottle Coulter,
Annie Kelledy,
Emma Wagner,
Emma Drews,
Adeline Kasten,
Carrie Garneau,
Katie Tenfeld,
Alma Karsten,
Mamie Flannery
Mamie Tangery,
Carrie Lambing.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

at the Lindell Hotel at 6 o'clock p. m. Sun

day, which was an unusually elegant af-

fair, planned by Manager Walter Eckles

Mr. Crow received several handsome pres-

ents and the earnest congratulations of th

guests. He gave a trolley party to his

guests in the evening, a trip being made to Creve Coeur Lake, Delmar Garden and

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE COLISEUM AND THE GLADIATOR.

BY LORD BYRON. This extract is from Canto IV of "Childe Harold's Pligrimage." Terred to in this extract is now supposed to be that of a dying Gaul.



RCHES on arches! as it were that Rome,
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome,
Her Colliseum stands; the moonbeams shine
As 'twere its natural torches, for divine
Should be the light that streams here, to illume
This long-explored but still exhaustless mine
Of contemplation; and the gaure gloom
Of an Italian night, where the deep skies assume

Hues which have words, and speak to ye of heaven, Floats o'er this vast and wondrous monument, And shadows forth its glory. There is given Unto the things of earth, which Time hath bent, A spirit's feeling, and where he hath leent His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a power And magic in the ruined battlement, For which the palace of the present hour Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its dower.

O Time! the beautifier of the dead.
Adorner of the ruin, comforter
And only healer when the heart hath bled—
Time! the corrector where our judgments err,
The test of truth, love—sole philosopher,
For all beside are sophists, from thy thrift,
Which never loses though it doth defer—
Time, the avenger! unto thee I lift
My hands, and eyes, and heart, and crave of thee a gift.

I see perore me the gladiator he,
He leans upon his hand—his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony,
And his drooped head sinks gradually low—
And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a thunder shower; and now
The arena swims around him—he is gone,
Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hailed the wretch who won.

He heard it, but he heeded not—his eyes
Were with his heart, and that was far away;
He recked not of the life he lost nor prize,
But where his rude hut by the Danube lay,
There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday—
All this rushed with his blood—Shall he expire,
And unavenged?—Arise! ye Goths, and glut your ire!



ENTERTAINS MANDOLIN CLUB. Mr. Robert Zallee entertained the Bes-ver Mandolin Club at his home, No. 1311 Temple place, on Saturday evening in honor of Mr. W. Gamble, a club member, who will depart for California this week. The evening was filled by selections from the club and recitations by Messrs. W. Westermann and Charles Fenecke, after which a German supper was served. Those present

TO VISIT COLORADO. A St. Louis party departed yesterday a fortnight's trip to Colorado in a private car over the Burlington. Mr. H. R. Gregory had charge of the party, who num

N. O'Neil, Katie Devlin, R. Kuntz, Addie Bernin, Emma Krackaues Schrage, Blanch Buller, Pauline Kellersmann, Lillian Cowan, Nina Cherry, Schr Doctor and Mrs. Bernard esdames— Martha Blomberg, S. V. Marsteller, Kellersmann

PERSONAL MENTION. Mr. John Davio Davis of the Atlanta News has been the guest of his brother, Mr. Manton Davis, for the past week, departing for Atlanta last evening. Mr. Manton Davis, who sustained improved and last week, is considerably improved ton Davis, who sustained a fractured leg able to be about on crutches.

Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Horwitz of No. 811 Morgan street has gone to the Northern lakes. He will return the last of Septem-

Miss Margaret Smith of Cincinnati has returned home after a visit to St. Louis and Godfrey, Ill., friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hazard of Webster have rented their home, the Elms, to Mr. N. B. Weeke for a year and are now at No. 3518 Washington ave.

Mrs. Oliver Smith and son of Cincinnati are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Thompkins n Clifton Heights. Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer of South Ewing

avenue, with her two children, John and Robert, and Miss Altie Angus, also Mrs. Dailey and children, are having a delightful ime at Colorado Springs. Mrs. L. E. Eby of No. 604 Collinsville and nue is entertaining her daughters and some in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tunget and sec Charles and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas

Charles and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Th and daughters, the Misses Laura and Anna, of Kansas City. Mr. John Muchlhauser and his brother David of No. 1214 Madison street departed lunday morning for a trip to the Virginia

Doctor A. S. Barnard and Doctor Sara S. Barnard started yesterday on a vacation trip to Colorado, returning September 4

Miss Rose Coleman of No. 372 Page boulevard is spending the summer with her. friend, Miss Margueryte Stenson of Stenson Place. Mo.

Master Harry Allan Williams of Page soulevard is spending his vacation in Arcadia.

The Misses B. Louise Roeder and Ste M. Solari of the South Side are sojurning Ottawa Beach and will remain until Sep

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. J. Elbrecht have re-

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lehman of No. 4127 Westminster place have returned from a trip to the lowa resorts. Miss Kathryn Dach of Chillicothe, who has been the guest of Doctor J. C. Cassel and wife of No. 2415 South Jefferson avenue, returned to her home Sunday evening. Miss Dach accompanied a party of young folk on a trip up the Mississippi River.

Mrs. G. W. Doerr and daughter Susie are visiting friends in Kansas City and St. Jo-seph. Mo., and expect to return by Septem-ber 1.

Mrs. Joe Dady and children, Bernice and Carroll, accompanied by Mrs. Tom Dwy and children, John and Robert, and Mis-Altie Angus, are gone to visit the Colorade resorts, and will return about the middle of

AMUSING ACTS ON THE COLUMBIA'S NEW BILL

specialties, contribute a most amusing performance to the Columbia's new show. The formance to the Columbia's new show. They impersonate talkative, fun-loving darky girls, and the make-up and manperisms are so like real life that the audience finds much to amuse in the act.

at this theater in a short comedy called "An Episode of the Paris Exposition." It en-

The bill is rounded out by the spacialties of Spissel Brothers, acrobate; Hettle Kenton, comedienne; Carl Sanderson, planist; the Brewers, singers and dancers; C. B. Lawier and his daughters, the Montroes troups, Frank O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Esmonde and Charles Ernest.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

The Apollo Club was organised with the following officers: President, Et. A. Dedumar; vice president, C. M. Cauley; treasurer, C. E. Mallett secretary, O. W. Roderick; matrumental leader, William S. Mullett vocal leader, P. W. Roderick.

Among the guests at the celebration of the anniversary of the herit of